

CAPSULE SUMMARY

Archer-Pons House

HA-2052

315 North Hickory Avenue

Bel Air, Harford County

1939 c.

Private Built in 1939, this side-gable, brick-veneer dwelling is two-and-a-half stories in height and three bays wide on the façade. The house features a rear two-story ell flanked by one-story, shed-roof blocks. On the north elevation is a one-story, gable-roofed hyphen that connects to the front-gable garage. The hyphen and garage are both wood-frame and are clad with weatherboards. The house rests on a solid concrete foundation and the roof is sheathed with slate tiles. Rising above the main roof are two exterior-end, brick, corbeled, shouldered chimneys. A one-story addition is located on the rear elevation, which was built in 1961.

The Archer-Pons House is a representative example of a modest Colonial Revival style house dating to 1939 within the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. This dwelling is two-stories, with symmetrical fenestration, a central entrance, capped with a side-gable roof, all characteristics common through the first half of the twentieth century of Colonial Revival-style houses. This dwelling is slightly more complex than the three-bay-wide versions of the brick Colonial Revival house by including a one-story, integral wood-frame section on the side elevation appearing as a hyphen to the attached garage. This house is also significant as a dwelling connected to the Archer and Kunkel families; both large and prominent in Bel Air and Harford County. John N. Kunkel, who commissioned this house for his daughter, Helen Kunkel Archer, and her husband, Carvil R. Archer, founded Kunkel Service Company in Bel Air, an auto parts distributor and service station with stores located throughout the region in Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2052

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Archer-Pons House

other

2. Location

street and number 315 North Hickory Avenue not for publication

city, town Bel Air vicinity

county Harford County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Brian and Laurie Adolph

street and number 315 North Hickory Avenue telephone N/A

city, town Bel Air state MD zip code 21014

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bel Air Courthouse liber 5356 folio 23

city, town Bel Air tax map 300 tax parcel 370 tax ID number 015475

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
- ☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- ☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
- ☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- ☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Current Function | Resource Count |
|---|---|--|-----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | Contributing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade | Noncontributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> defense | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | | <input type="checkbox"/> education | 0 |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> funerary | 0 |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> government | 0 |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> health care | 0 |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | 0 |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape | 0 |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture | 0 |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> religion | 0 |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> social | 0 |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation | 0 |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | 0 |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | 0 |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use | 0 |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> other: | 0 |

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

0

7. Description

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Condition

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> altered |

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Site Description

Facing west, the Archer-Pons House is located at 315 North Hickory Avenue in the Ingleside Addition to Bel Air in Harford County, Maryland. It is sited on a level grassy lot, fronted with foundation plantings, and surrounded by numerous trees and shrubs. A wood fence separates the front and rear yard to the east side of the house. A short paved driveway leads from Harlan Street to the attached garage.

Exterior Description

Built in 1939, this side-gable, brick-veneer dwelling is two-and-a-half stories in height and three bays wide on the façade. The house features a rear two-story ell flanked by one-story, shed-roof blocks. On the north elevation is a one-story, gable-roofed hyphen that connects to the front-gable garage. The hyphen and garage are both wood-frame and are clad with weatherboards. The house rests on a solid concrete foundation and the roof is sheathed with slate tiles. Rising above the main roof are two exterior-end, brick, corbeled, shouldered chimneys. The roof features a molded wood cornice with returns. The cornice is comprised of a cyma recta and a cavetto molding above a fascia board. A one-story addition is located on the rear elevation, which was built in 1961.

The walls of the original building are clad with a stretcher-bond, brick veneer that appears to be a replacement material dating to the 1980s. The symmetrical fenestration features a central entry containing a six-paneled wood door on the main block. The panels on the door are slightly raised and the door features original brass hardware. The Colonial Revival-style wood surround features 4-light/1-panel sidelights. The door casing is comprised of a reeded molding. A brick step leads to the gable-roof portico, which is supported with two wood Tuscan columns and pilasters.

The windows throughout the house are double-hung, wood-sash windows except where noted. Each of the first story windows except for the wood-frame section are 8/12 with 4-light storm windows and basket weave lintels. The second story is pierced throughout the house with 8/8 windows, which do not exhibit lintels. Both the first and second story windows have wood, louvered shutters and rowlock sills. The entrance on the façade is flanked with two windows and the second story is pierced with three windows. The basement level contains three 3-light, wood, awning windows with brick wells. Piercing the façade of the hyphen are three 6-light wood casement windows.

Both first and second stories of the south elevation of the main block contain two windows and flanking the chimney on the upper story are quarter-round, 3-light, wood awning windows with rowlock sills and lintels. The basement contains one 3-light wood awning window with a brick well. The south elevation of the two-story rear ell contains one window in the second story. The first story of the southeast block is pierced with one window. This section also contains a 3-light wood awning window in the basement with a brick well.

The rear elevation of the house faces east and only the second story of the main block is visible, which is pierced with an 8-light/1-panel wood door. The first story of the rear ell contains one triple window consisting of an 8/12 window covered with a 4-light storm window flanked by two 4/6 windows. The second story of the rear ell is pierced with one window. The one-story southeast block also contains one window. There are two 3-light wood awning windows each with a brick well in the circa 1940 house.

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The 1961 addition has a brick patio and the flat roof features a molded wood cornice, which consists of a cyma reversa, ovolo, and a fascia. The east elevation of the non-historic rear addition contains 1-light French doors with brass hardware. The doors are flanked with 1-light sliding doors. The entire doorway has a brick rowlock sill.

The north elevation exhibits the first and second story of the main block, the wood-frame section with the two-car garage, and the 1961 brick addition. The first and second stories of the main block on the north elevation are pierced with one window. The upper story features two quarter-round, 3-light, wood awning windows that flank the chimney similar to the south elevation. The wood-frame garage has a eave-oriented, gable roof covered with slate tiles and features overhanging eaves and a molded boxed cornice. The wood cornice consists of a cyma reversa and a ovolo. This section contains two roll-up, paneled-with-lights, wood garage doors. The 1980s brick addition contains one 6-panel wood door with slightly raised panels and brass knob. The door has a thin wood surround featuring an ovolo and a fillet molding.

Interior Description

The floor plan of 315 North Hickory Avenue consists of a central hall flanked by a living room and a dining room accessed through segmental-arched doorways. The central hall contains a quarter-winder stair with a straight-flight stair underneath leading to the basement. In the rear of the central hall is a corridor space providing access to the dining room, a cedar-lined closet, and to the wood-frame section, which contains the kitchen and garage. This corridor is not original to the floor plan and was added (unknown date) to improve circulation. To the rear of the hall in the rear ell is a secondary living room with a bathroom. Adjacent to this space to the south is an office in the southeast one-story block in the angle of the ell. The first floor of this rear ell originally functioned as an apartment in the dwelling. These spaces were the master bedroom and bathroom, with an attached nursery. To the rear of the kitchen is the 1961 addition, which contains another living room and a straight-flight stair to the basement laundry room and living space underneath the main block of the house.

The layout of the house from the 1930s and early 1940s consisted of two separate apartments with the master bedroom and bathroom located in the rear ell with an attached nursery.

The floors in the entire house are pine with 2 ½ inch floor boards. The walls are original painted plaster with inset radiators throughout the original house. The baseboards are five inches high and the base molding consists of a V-shaped molding terminating with an ogee molding. The shoe molding appears to have been removed throughout the house.

The quarter-winder stair is open stringer adorned with an scroll-sawn bracket and also features a curtail with a curtail step. The newel post and balusters are tapered. The front door has six slightly raised panels and a brass knob. The door surround consists of a canted cyma reversa molding resting on plinths. The flanking sidelights have a window sill that projects flush with the door. The basement stair is accessed through a six-panel, wood door with slightly raised panels and a brass knob. This door type is used throughout the house.

The parlor to the south of the hall is accessed through a double-wide, arched door opening. Centered in the south wall is the brick fireplace with a wood Colonial Revival-style mantel. The mantel consists of reeded pilasters and the cornice underneath the shelf is denticulated. The fireplace opening is brick, the mantel shelf is molded with three ovolo moldings,

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and the hearth is comprised of clay tiles. The window surrounds consist of a double cyma reversa and filet molding. This window surround is consistent throughout the entire main block of the house. Across the full length of the east wall of the parlor are bookshelves and cabinets. There are four sets of cabinets along the bottom portion of the wall. Each of these cabinets has round brass knobs, H-hinges, and the doors feature one raised panel. There are inset shelves centered above the cabinets and a pair of 8-light door cabinets flanking the shelves. The crown molding in the parlor is composed of an ovolo terminating with a cavetto molding.

To the north of the central hall is the dining room, which is accessed through a double-wide, arched doorway by way of the central hall and the rear corridor. The dining room contains two windows and is dissimilar to the living room in that it contains a chair rail but no crown molding. The surrounds, baseboards, walls, and floors are similar to the parlor. The chair rail is 2 ½ inches wide and consists of a projecting fascia with cyma reversa moldings covering the joints above and below.

A secondary living room located in the rear ell contains two closets, one of which has an approximately one foot wide door with two panels. The doors to the second closet, the bathroom, and the office are similar to the 6-panel doors previously described. The baseboard, floors, walls, and window surrounds are similar to the parlor.

The office to the south of the secondary living room has features similar to the parlor including the baseboard, painted walls, a radiator, however, the pine floorboards are covered with wall-to-wall carpet.

North of the living room in the rear ell is a small bathroom with a toilet, sink, bathtub, and a linen closet, which was enlarged when the stairs were removed. The floors and partial walls are covered with ceramic tiles. The upper portion of the walls are painted. The door sill is marble and there is an inset heater on the east wall. The closet has a single-leaf, louvered, bifold door. It appears that a back stair originally stood in the place of the closet. The closet appears to have been installed in the 1970s.

The rear corridor contains a cedar-lined closet with a 6-panel wood door. Access to the kitchen through the rear corridor has a single-leaf, swinging 6-panel door. The kitchen floor is covered with vinyl tile flooring and the walls are painted. The ceiling is covered with textured plaster. The exterior-end brick chimney on the main block of the house is left exposed. There are two doors in the kitchen opposite of one another; one is for the pantry and the second provides access to the garage. Each door is a 6-panel wood door. The garage has a poured concrete floor and the walls are covered with dry wall. Two steps descend to the 1960s addition on the west side of the kitchen. This living space contains one room and features exposed ceiling joists. A portion of the floor is composite stone tiles and the remainder is pine floorboards. The walls are a combination of brick and pressed vertical boards and the ceiling is covered with acoustic tile. A 6-panel wood door leads to the exterior. The fireplace is inset with a raised brick hearth and has a segmental arched lintel. A straight flight stair within the addition leads to the basement.

The basement in the main block is finished with a linoleum tile floor, pressed vertical board walls, and an acoustic tile ceiling. The brick fireplace on the south wall has a brick hearth and a 3-course corbelled mantel. The straight-flight stair that leads to the central hall on the first floor features square balusters and a beaded, vertical-board clad open stringer and a square newel post. Several support beams are placed throughout the basement. A double-leaf, louvered door leads to

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the basement underneath the garage, which is used as a furnace room. It has a concrete floor, concrete walls, and exposed joists.

The second floor features similar floors, walls, baseboard, surrounds, bathroom, and doors as the first floor of the main block. There is one bathroom and four bedrooms on the second floor. A closed stair in the second floor hall leads to the attic. The attic floors are similar to the rest of the house and the ceiling and walls are clad with dry wall.

The 1939 blueprints made by William Pugh and Brothers show the interior walls are plaster, the original floors are clear red oak, the concrete foundation is clad with a brick veneer, the wood cornice is a stock bed mold cornice, and the roof is clad with tin. The plans depict the first floor contained a garage, kitchen, dining room, a cedar-lined closet, a bathroom, bedroom, a nursery, and a living room. The second floor contained a dining room, kitchen, bedroom, a bathroom, and a living room. The room functions are similar to the present except the bedroom in the rear ell is currently a small living room and the nursery is currently the office adjacent to the living room. The current room uses of the second floor differ to the original plan in that the dining room, kitchen, and living room are now bedrooms.

8. Significance

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| Period | Areas of Significance | Check and justify below | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> performing arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2000- | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> science |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> social history |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning | | <input type="checkbox"/> maritime history | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____ |

Specific dates 1939 **Architect/Builder** William B. Pugh and Brothers

Construction dates 1939

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Statement of Significance

The Archer-Pons House is a representative example of a modest Colonial Revival style house dating to 1939 within the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. This dwelling is two-stories, with symmetrical fenestration, a central entrance, capped with a side-gable roof, all characteristics common through the first half of the twentieth century of Colonial Revival-style houses. This dwelling is slightly more complex than the three-bay-wide versions of the brick Colonial Revival house by including a one-story, integral wood-frame section on the side elevation appearing as a hyphen to the attached garage. This house also features a small two-story rear ell that were not uncommon of Colonial Revival-style houses. The floor plan of the Archer-Pons House is also similar to the rectangular plans of modest Colonial Revival-style and Craftsman cottages and bungalows of the 1920s and 1930s, with a central stair flanked by a full-length living room on one side and the dining room and kitchen on the other side. This three-bay-wide brick section of this house is common throughout the region and is seen as a single house type in entire 1940s and 1950s residential developments. The attached garage and wood-frame hyphen make this dwelling slightly atypical of Colonial Revival houses found in Bel Air, Maryland. The Archer-Pons House is located within the Ingleside Addition, platted in 1923, and is surrounded by a mixture of styles dating from the 1920s to the 1950s. This house is also significant as a dwelling connected to the Archer and Kunkel families; both large and prominent in Bel Air and Harford County. John N. Kunkel, who commissioned this house for his daughter, Helen Kunkel Archer, and her husband, Carvil R. Archer, founded Kunkel Service Company in Bel Air, an auto parts distributor and service station with stores located throughout the region in Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania.

Development of Bel Air: Late 19th and Mid 20th Century

The proximity to Baltimore City, the arrival of the railroad, the introduction of the automobile, and improvement of roads allowed for greater prosperity within Harford County and particularly the Town of Bel Air. Bel Air was home to a building boom of the late nineteenth century and again after World War I. Hays, Richardson's, and the two Dallam's Additions are the primary residential developments of the late 19th century and early 20th century that took place within the Bel Air town limits.

Hays Addition is bounded on the south by Baltimore Pike, to the west by Archer Street, to the north by Thomas Street, and to the east by Bond Street. The Hays Addition was platted in 1886 and only three lots sold at this time. Between

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reason for the slow building pace in Hays Addition could be the lots were priced much higher than lots in other sections of Bel Air such as in Dallam's Additions and Richardson's Addition.¹

The boundaries for Richardson's Addition are Bond Street to the east, Alice Anne Street to the south, Richardson Street to the west, and Nichols Street on the north. Lots began selling in 1886, however, it was not officially platted and recorded until 1911. By 1917, fifteen houses stood along Alice Anne Street, which became an African-American working class neighborhood. Not including the dwellings on Alice Anne Street, seventeen houses were constructed in Richardson's Addition between 1914 and 1945.²

Major Dallam's Addition was platted in 1883 and the boundaries are the MA & PA Railroad to the south, Dallam Avenue to the north, Rockspring Avenue to the east, and several lots past Mast Street to the west. Due to the proximity to the railroad, several lots were built upon for industrial and commercial uses as well as worker's housing. Dallam's second addition is located to the north of Dallam's first addition including Roland Avenue, Rockspring Avenue, and Hall Street. In the late 1880s, the west side of Rockspring Avenue was built upon followed by construction on Roland Avenue after 1890. Eleven houses were constructed in Dallam's second addition between 1885 and 1914.³

Following World War I, Bel Air prospered with numerous suburban developments on the outskirts of the downtown core. Three of the larger additions to Bel Air during the 1920s include Fulford Park (1922), Ingleside (1923), and Kenmore (1924). The area that is Fulford Park originally was made up of 18 acres running from Main Street and Fulford Avenue, South to Linwood Avenue, and East to Ewing Street. Other streets included in Fulford Park are Maitland Street and Powell Avenue. Unlike the slow development of the late 19th century developments of Hays and Richardson's Additions, the lots in Fulford Park sold quickly and construction began immediately. The real estate agents responsible for selling the lots of Fulford Park advertised and auctioned the lots on one day in 1922 soon after it was platted. One hundred thirty six lots sold in one day bringing in a total of \$12,000.

The area known as Ingleside off North Hickory Avenue is bounded by Wright Street to the south and McCormick Lane to the north. This section of Bel Air was subdivided and platted by J. Edwin Webster, son of Colonel Edwin Hanson Webster, in April 1923. Oliver T. Wallace and Samuel Dameron were the real estate agents responsible for the sales. According to Larew, Ingleside was the "place to build between the wars" and continued to expand after 1945.⁴ Similar to Fulford Park, Ingleside held an auction to handle the sales of the lots which occurred in April or May of 1923. Ingleside developed rapidly, much more so than any other previous development made to Bel Air. According to Larew, the "first two blocks on East Broadway and Webster were full" by the end of the 1920s. A total of sixteen houses were constructed in the 1920s—"faster than any previous addition in town."⁵

In 1919, Robert and Anne Heighe purchased 99 acres of Hanway's farm, which was platted in 1924 by the local real estate firm of Vaughn, Warren, and Wells, using their namesake for the subdivision. Today, the addition is better known

¹ Marilyn M. Larew, *Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945* (Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, 1995), p. 170.

² Larew, p. 172.

³ Larew, pp. 173-176.

⁴ Larew, pp. 181-183.

⁵ Larew, pp. 181-181.

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as the Kenmore addition. The lots were auctioned on September 22, 1924 and a total of 199 lots were sold equaling \$19,500.

Due to the building boom in Harford County in the 1920s and 1930s, the pre-World War I developments in Bel Air were being steadily built upon similar to the new developments of the early 1920s. A section of Dallam's second addition, which includes Hall Street, was re-surveyed and platted in 1931 as the Rock Spring Addition. This new plat consisted of two blocks with a total of 102 lots and is bounded to the north by Vale Road, to the east by Rockspring Avenue, to the south by Hall Street, and to the west by Roland Avenue. Robinson Street runs north south and connects Hall Street to Vale Road, originally called Bel Air-Watervale Road. Block A of Rockspring Addition was platted with fifty-five lots, the majority of which are equal size of twenty-five feet wide and 100 feet deep. Block B of this addition contains forty-seven lots, most of which were of similar size to the lots in Block A.

After the platting of the Rock Spring Addition, several more residential developments were constructed within the town limits. Development slowed dramatically between the mid-1930s and the early 1950s. Because of the Town's proximity and association to the Aberdeen Proving Ground, a U.S. Army Installation Management Agency, Bel Air experienced a remarkable population decline during the mid- to late-1940s due to the Proving Ground downsizing after World War II. In the early 1950s, Bel Air regained its population numbers as it was experiencing in the 1930s and numerous developments occurred during the 1950s and early 1960s including such examples as Howard Park (1951), Shamrock (1955), and Homestead Village (early 1960s).

Archer-Pons House

The Archer-Pons House, at 315 North Hickory Avenue, is located in the Third District of Harford County within the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. The Archer-Pons House was built for Carvil Archer and his wife, Helen Kunkel Archer around 1939. The Archer-Pons House was located two houses north from John N. Kunkel, Jr. and Dora Kunkel's residence at 307 North Hickory Avenue, which were the parents of Helen Kunkel Archer and Katharine Kunkel Pons. Prior to moving to Bel Air, the Kunkels lived in Baltimore City and the father owned the Kunkel Service Company of Baltimore. The auto parts shop was an offshoot of the Kunkel Wagon Company that John N. Kunkel, Sr. began in Baltimore City after he had migrated from Germany in 1860. In 1925, both at the age of 36, John and Dora Kunkel moved to Bel Air, Maryland to a branch store of the Kunkel Service Company located at Bond Street and Baltimore Pike. The Kunkel Service Company in Bel Air started with four employees in 1921 and it has expanded to be one of the largest automotive supplies and equipment distributors in Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania. At the turn of the 21st century, there are approximately 315 employees and fifteen Kunkel Service stores throughout the region.⁶

After Helen Kunkel's marriage to Carvil Archer, John Kunkel had a house built for the couple at 315 North Hickory Avenue, several doors north from their own. The property was built in the Ingleside addition around 1939 approximately sixteen years after its platting. The original plat for Ingleside depicts that the addition was located on the east side of Hickory Avenue, bounded to the east by the Orley Reedy Farm (present day Major's Choice subdivision), to the north by

⁶ Information taken from <http://www.kunkelservice.com> on 18 February 2005.

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Webster Street, and to the south by Wright Street. The first house built in Ingleside was mentioned in the *Aegis* on June 8, 1923 and belonged to Dale Coale, the first Bel Air postal carrier. A total of 166 lots were available in 1923 measuring 20 by 100 feet. All houses constructed within the Ingleside Addition faced restrictive covenants including no property could be sold or rented to African Americans, houses facing Hickory Avenue were to cost no less than \$4,000 whereas all other houses were to cost no less than \$3,000, and finally there was to be no commercial use on the properties for a minimum of 25 years. Lot prices and minimum construction prices in Ingleside during the early 1920s were higher than the prices available in Fulford Park, another 1920s development.

The Archer-Pons House was possibly built by William B. Pugh and Brothers, a local engineering and contracting firm. The title on the framed blueprints at the Archer-Pons House give the firm name of William B. Pugh and Brothers. At a minimum they were responsible for the plumbing in the dwelling. William B. Pugh is listed as a plumber in the building industry on the 1930 Federal Census. In addition, his brother Edward resided with him and also was employed in the building industry. John Kunkel also built a house for his oldest daughter, Katharine, and her husband Adolphe A. Pons, Jr., which was located adjacent to 315 North Hickory Avenue at 310 Webster Street. Adolphe Pons is of the Pons family who owns and runs the oldest thoroughbred horse farm in Maryland just outside of Bel Air.

In November 1942, Carvil R. Archer died and Helen K. Archer moved out of 315 North Hickory Avenue to live with her sister at her father's farm in St. Mary's. In 1945, Helen Archer deeded the property to her sister and brother-in-law, Katharine and Adolphe Pons, Jr. Approximately thirty years later following Katharine's death, the Archer-Pons House was purchased by Emory and Carol Linder. In 2004, the current owners, Brian and Laurie Adolph, bought the property. At the time of the survey both Brian and Laurie Adolph were in their 40s and self employed. Laurie Adolph is native to Bel Air and Brian Adolph is originally from Harford County.

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Chain-of-Title

All information taken from the Bel Air Courthouse.

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| July 1, 1935 | Grantor: Henry T. Crocker, et al Grantee: John N. Kunkel and Dora B. Kunkel Deed Book 237 Folio 268 |
| November 17, 1942 | Grantor: John N. Kunkel and Dora B. Kunkel Grantee: Carvil R. Archer and Helen Archer Deed Book 275 Folio 339 |
| May 4, 1945 | Grantor: Helen K. Archer, et al Grantee: Katharine K. Pons and Adolphe Pons, Jr. Deed book 288 Folio 324 |
| July 15, 1976 | Grantor: Joseph P. Pons and Gerald F. Kunkel, Representatives of Katharine K. Pons Grantee: Emory Linder and wife Deed Book 1004 Folio 1 |
| April 30, 2004 | Grantor: Emory J. Linder and Carol A. Linder Grantee: Brian K. Adolph and Laurie A. Adolph Deed book 5356 Folio 23 |

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Bel Air Courthouse, Land Records. Bel Air, MD

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City. *Harford County Telephone Directory, 1936, 1950-1951, 1951-1952, 1963*, Baltimore City, MD.

Harford County Historical Society. Vertical Files. Bel Air, MD.

Larew, Marilyn M. *Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945*. Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, MD, 1995.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. The Census of 1920-1930, Harford County, Maryland. Census searched from

<http://persi.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library> (7 December 2004).

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 0.688 acres

Acreage of historical setting 0688 acres

Quadrangle name Bel Air, MD

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Archer-Pons House is located at 315 North Hickory Avenue in the Third District of Harford County in the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. The property is part of tax map 300, parcel 370 and is located in the Ingleside Addition on lot 22 on Block A. It is sited at the southeast corner of North Hickory Avenue and Harland Street.

11. Form Prepared by

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------|------------------|
| name/title | Kristie Baynard/Architectural Historian | | |
| organization | Arcadia Preservation, LLC | date | December 7, 2004 |
| street & number | 1209 Powhatan Street | telephone | 703.798.8124 |
| city or town | Fredericksburg | state | MD |

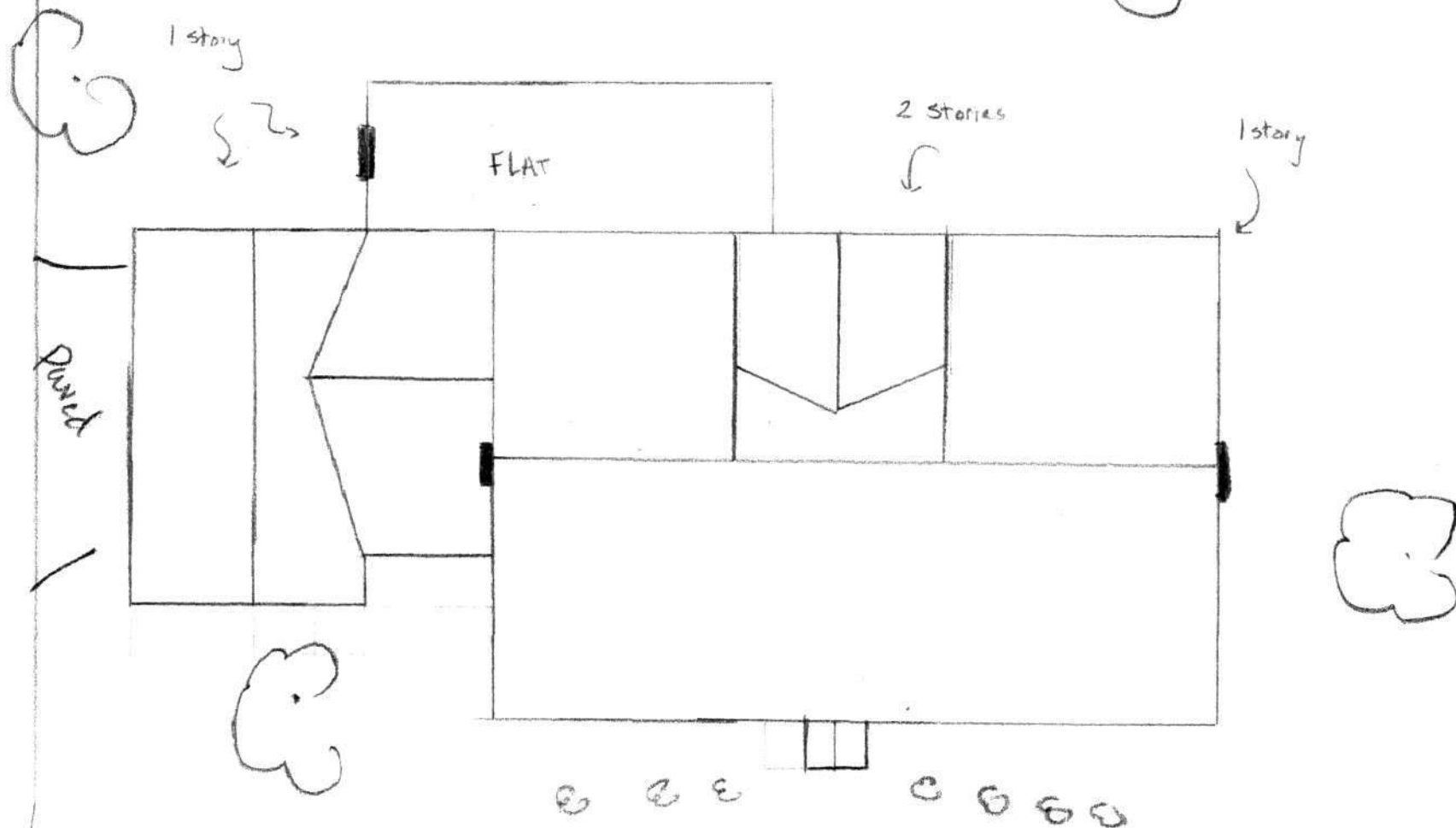
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

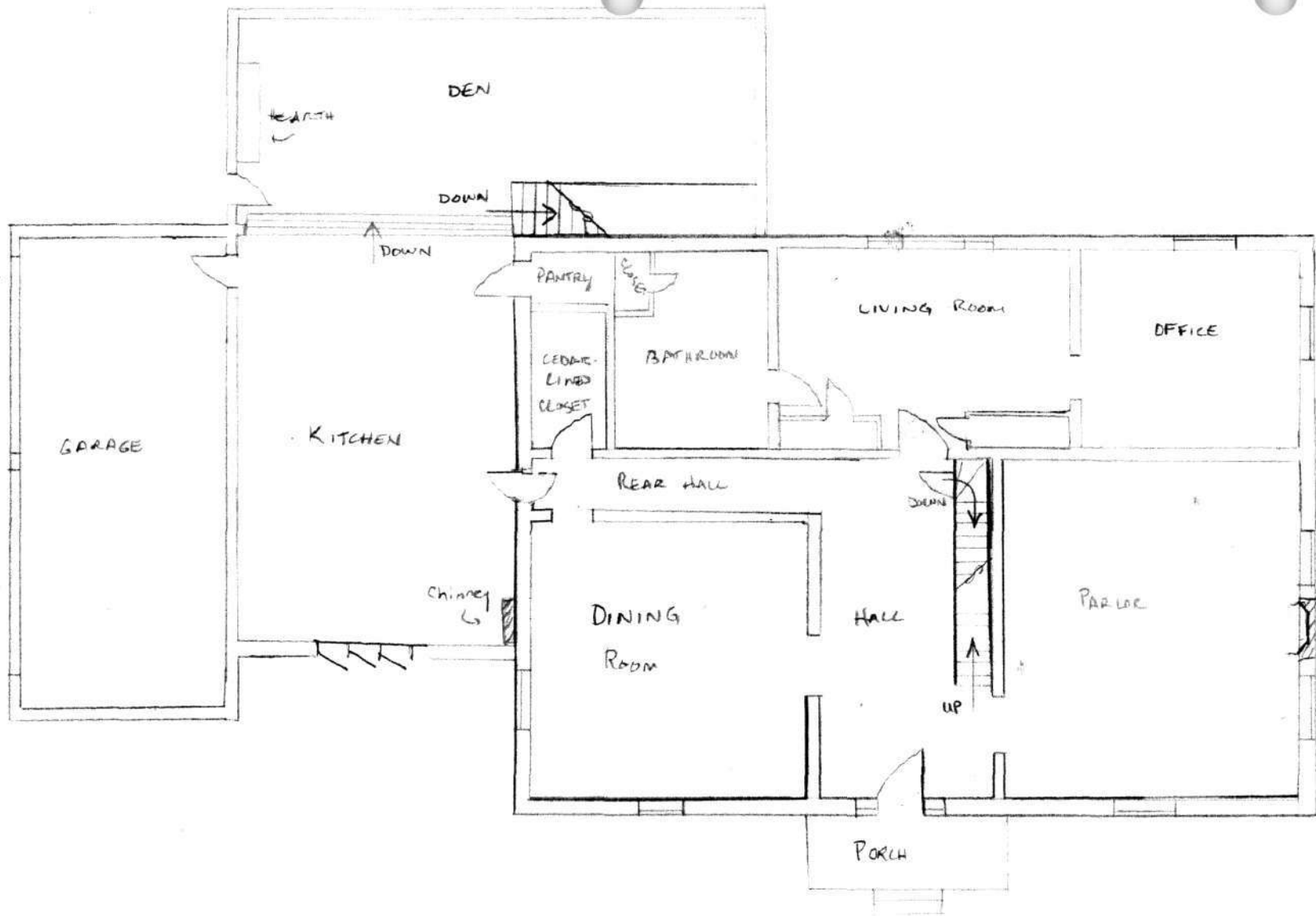
return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

HA-2062
ARCHER-TONS HOUSE
315 N. Hickory Ave.
Harford Co., MD
SITE PLAN
N.T.S.

← N



N. Hickory Avenue



HA-2052

ARCHER-PONS HOUSE
315 N HICKORY AVENUE

BEL AIR, MD

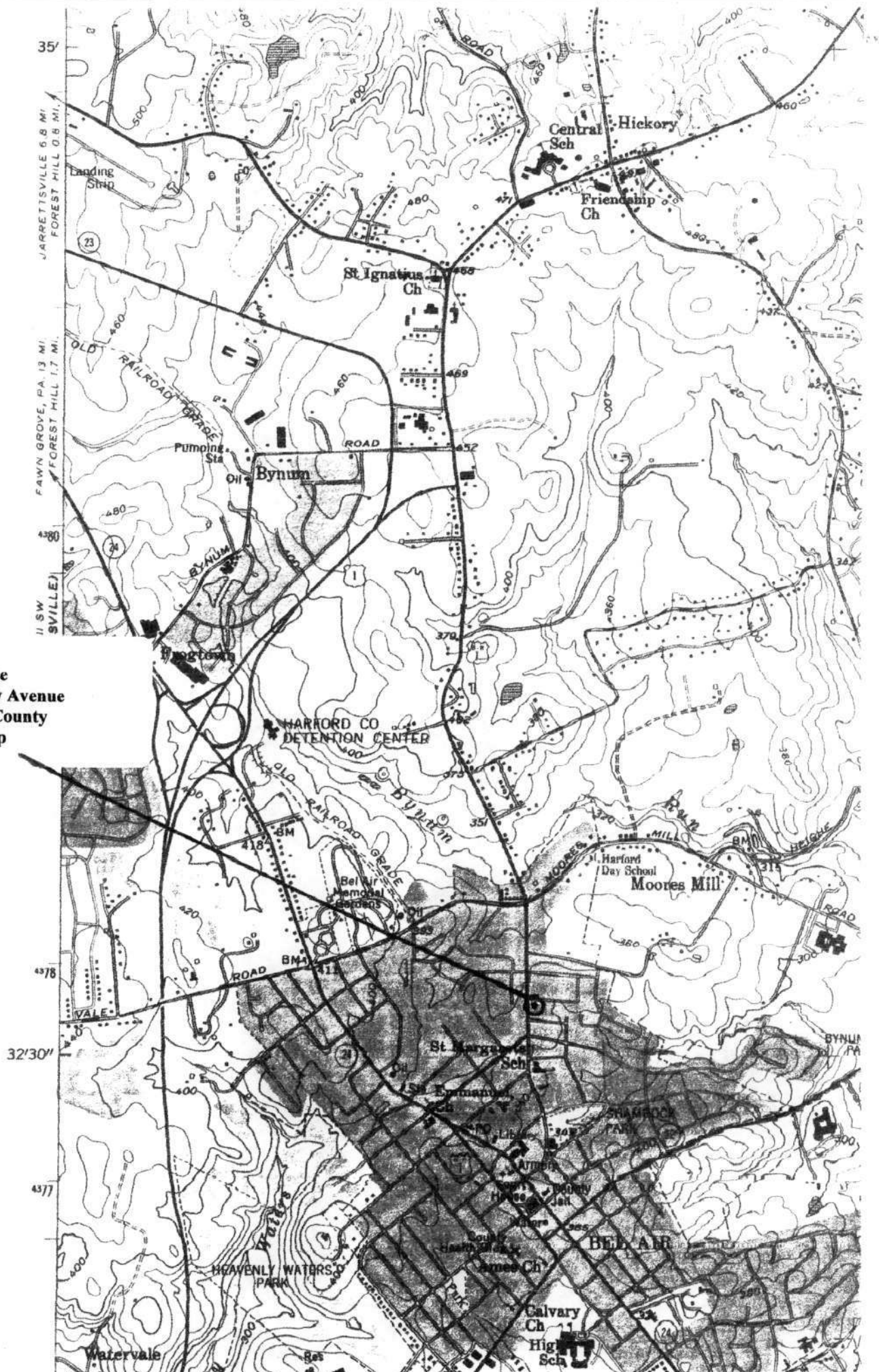
HARFORD COUNTY

1st FLOOR PLAN

not to scale



HA-2052
 Archer-Pons House
 315 North Hickory Avenue
 Bel Air, Harford County
 Bel Air USGS Map





HA-2052

315 N. Hickory Avenue

Harford County, MD

Arcadia Preservation

11/2004

MD SHPO

VIEW LOOKING NE

1 of 13



HA-2052

315 N. Hickory Avenue
Harford County, MD
Arcadia Preservation

11/2004

MD SHPO

VIEW LOOKING NW

2 of 13



HA-2052

315 N. Hickory Avenue

Harford County, Bel Air, MD

Arcadia Preservation

11/2004

MD SHPO

VIEW LOOKING SOUTH

3 08 13



HA - 2052

315 N. Hickory Avenue

Harford County, Bel Air, MD

Arcadia Preservation

11/2004

MD SHPB

Interior, Center hall, view looking EAST

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HA-2052

315 N. Hickory Avenue
Harford County, Bel Air, MD
Arcadia Preservation

11/2004

MD SHPO

Interior, Center hall, view looking west

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HA-2052
315 N. Hickory Avenue
Harford County, Bel Air, MD
Arcadia Preservation
11/2004
MD SHPO
Interior, Parlor, view looking SE



HA-2052

315 N. Hickory Avenue
Harford County, Bel Air, MD
Arcadia Preservation

11/2004

MD SHPO

Interior, Dining Room, view looking SE

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HA-2052

315 N. Hickory Ave.
Bel Air,

Harford County, MD
Arcadia

11/2004

MD SHPO

Interior, living room, looking SE

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HA-2052

315 N. Hickory Avenue

Harford County, Bel Air, MD

Arcadia Preservation

11/2004

MD SHPB

Interior, office, view looking SE

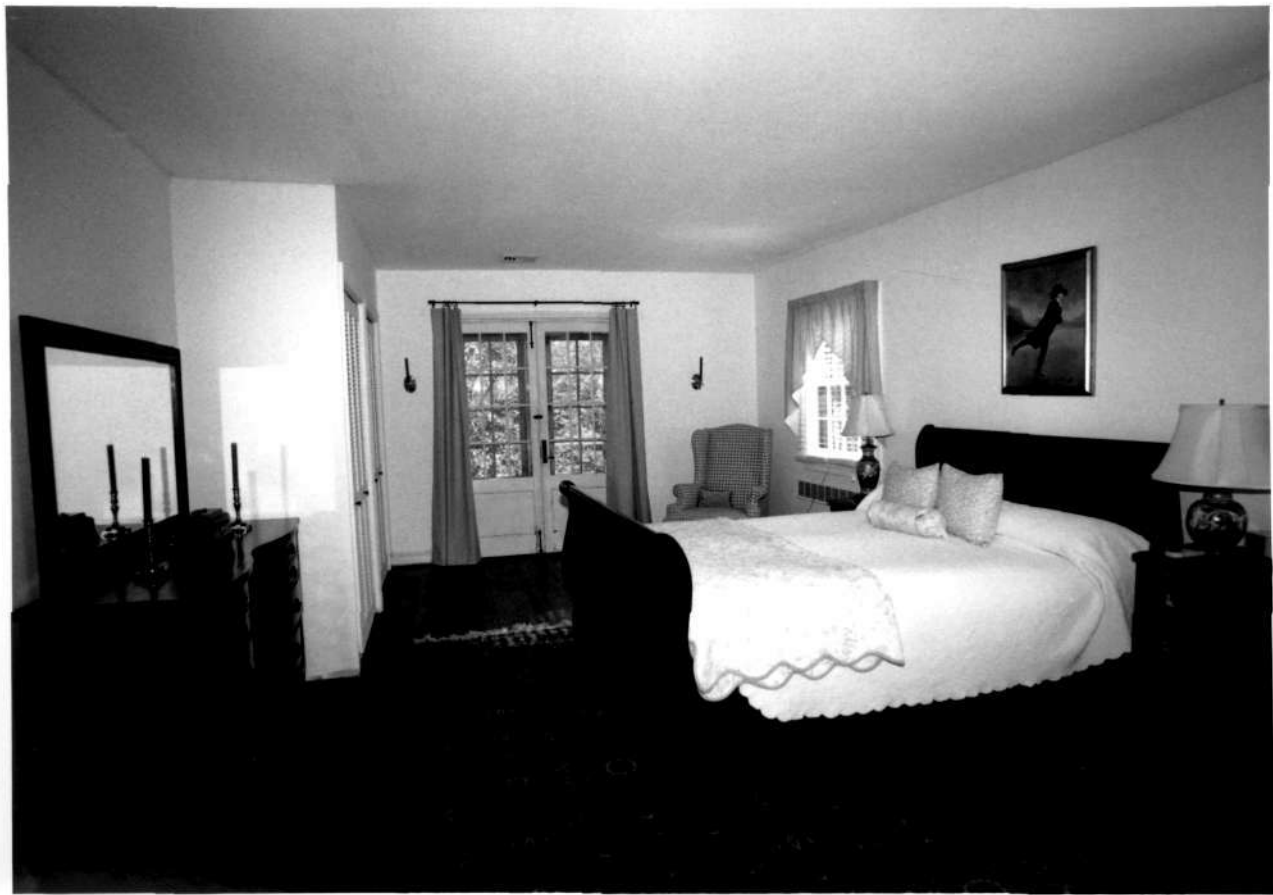
9 of 13



HA - 2052
315 N. Hickory Avenue
Harford County, Bel Air, MD
Arcadia Preservation

11/2004
UD SHPO
Interior, 2nd floor hall, view looking west

10 of 13.



HA-2052

315 N. Hickory Avenue

Harford County, Bel Air, MD

Arcadia Preservation

11/2004

MD SHPO

Interior, 2nd floor bedroom, view looking SE

11 of 13



HA-2052

315 N. Hickory Avenue
Harford County, Bel Air, MD
Arcadia Preservation

11/2004

MD SHPO

Interior, Attic, view looking north

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HA- 2052

315 N. Hickory Avenue
Harford County, Bel Air, MD
Arcadia Preservation

11/2004

MD SHPO

Interior, Basement, View looking SE

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